WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1880.

Amusements To-day. Abber's Park Theat and E Mid Small. American Institute - Excitation. Fijou Opera from - Dreams. footh's Torotre-Painting tinle's then re- Our Pirst Punities. Millians Grand Ogera Hauses-Dits, a German Mathon. Haverly's Fheutre-La Pille du Tambour Maj v. Matines Haverly's Gib Avenue's heatre-An American (Gr). Ma is ster & Blat's Concest Hall-Convet. Medison Square Toratre-Hazel Kirks. Metropolitan Concert Half, Broadway, libar and distel N.blo's Garden - Bandet. Matthew. San Francisco Menstrells, Broadway and 20th st.

Theatre Comique—Malliga Guard Floric, Malines, Ini a Square Theatre—Death Contact Malines, Wallack's Theater-At You Like It. Windsor Taratre-Unknown, Maliner

TRUTH EVER TO BE REMEMBERED. What the House of Sepresentatives Declared Three Years Ago.

From the Congressional Record, Vol. V., Part 171, Page 2,239

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States. That it is the duty of the House to declare, and this House does hereby solemnly declare, that Samuel J. Tilden of the State of New York received one hundred and ninety-six electoral votes for the office of President of the United States, all of which votes were cast and lists thereof signed, certified, and transmitted to the seat of Government. directed to the President of the Senate, in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, by electors legally eligible and qualified as such electors, each of whom had been duly appointed and elected in a manner directed by the Legislature of the State in and for which he cast his vote as aforesaid; and that said Samuel J. Tilden having thus received the rate of a majority of the electors appointed as aforesaid, he was thereby duly elected President of the United States of America for a term of four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1877; and this House further declare that Thomas A. Hendricks having received the same number of electoral votes for the office of Vice-President of the United States that were east for Samuel J. Tilden for President as sforesaid, the said votes having been east for him by the same persons who voted for the said Filden for President as aforesaid, and at the same time and in the same manner, it is the opinion of this House that the said Thomas A. Hendricks of the State of Indiana was duly elected Vice-President of the United States for a erm of four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1877.

What Grant Says of Hancock.

One of the most interesting features of the Presidential campaign was brought to ight yesterday in the columns of our es seemed contemporary, the New York Times. We reproduce it elsewhere in to-day's SUN n full. It is the report of an interview with Jen. GRANT, in which Gen. GRANT gives full and free expression to his views of Gen. HANCOCK'S character and of his candidacy. it took place in GRANT's house, at Galena, and is reported by the Rev. Dr. Fowner. with Grant's written consent. It may therefore, we think, be accepted as authentic and accurate. These comments on Gen. HANCOCK, being on a successful aspirant for the nomination to the Presidency by an unsuccessful aspirant, are characterized, to say the least, by an uncommon lack of reterve. Whether they are equally marked by fairness our readers will judge. We proseed to comment very briefly on some of the

Down to 1864 he seemed like a man am pitious to do his duty as an officer." So and that honorably disposes of a very con-

In 1864, when McClellan obtained the Democratic nomination for President, Han-COCK received one vote. Of this GRANT says: "It crazed him." What! for sixteen years past has Gen. HANCOCK been a crazy man, without any one at any time suspecting it, with the single exception of Gen. GRANT? To other people he has seemed. all the while, as sane as George Washing ron ever was. Certainly his famous order No. 40 does not read like an emanation from an insane brain.

Then, too, during this period of alleged in sanity, Gen. Grant, according to his own assertion, boastfully made in this same interview. procured Hancock's promotion to a Major-Generalahip!

Does he believe in making crazy men Major-Generals? He is crazy to be President," says GRANT.

Is HANCOCK any more crasy to be President than Grant himself is to be President a thir

Millionaires at the Front.

The spectacle now publicly presented to the country of a powerful combination of wealthy men in the great cities, formed for the sole purpose of carrying the pending elections by the free use of money, is well calculated to give pause to all controvers; in the contemplation of a most serious danger to our institutions. In less than a hundred years since the organization of the Government, corruption is openly proclaimed as the last resource of a condemned

party to retain possession of power. Before the civil war, the ordinary cost of running a Presidential campaign did not much exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, and most of this sum was expended by the National Committees for printing and other regular work. Now, there are many individuals who contribute more than that sum to advance what they believe to be their personal interests through success of the party.

The prodigality, corruption, and excesses of Republican rule required the managers to make large expenditures in order to preserve their ascendancy in Congress That system formed the leverage of the great Rings, the chiefs of which furnished money to elect Senators and Representatives, every dollar of which was stolen from the Treasury, and became an additional tax on the plundered people. Year after year the Republican party declined in popular favor, and a great majority of the country North and South, elected Mr. Tilden Presi dent in 1876. He was cheated out of his legal rights. That wrong was borne with pationce, rather than imperil the peace of the Union in a conflict with armed conspirators, who wanted a pretext for civil war and the creation of a military despotism on the ruins

of the republic. Now, on the eye of another Presidential contest, when all the signs point to the election of a Union patriot, without spot or blemish on his escutcheon, the Republican leaders, driven to desperation and without the ability to repeat the former fraud, propose to defeat the people's choice by making a huge pool and putting up millions to buy

campaign, because that period has passed, and the Republican treasury was filled with enforced assessments when they had to be incurred. The millionaires have proclaimed from the housetops that if money will earry Indiana and Ohlo now, and thus prepare the way for GARFIELD's success, it will be furnished in unlimited quantity,

They have organized as a class, and announced their purpose boldly to debauch the ballot box and to purchase votes at any price. If this experiment should succeed now, Presidential elections would become a broad farce hereafter, for nothing would be easier than for wealth to combine again, dictate a candidate, and recoup the cost by

free use of the public treasury. Great fortunes are great blessings when wisely administered. They are great curses when used to pollute the sources of government and to destroy the love of liberty. The Republican millionaires who have thus thrust themselves forward into notice, and staked their money against free suffrage, will live to repent this folly and this crime.

The Episcopal Church.

The General Convention of the Episcopal Church opens in New York to-day, and will probably remain in session for more than two weeks. It consists of two bodies, the House of Rishops, containing all the bishops in the exercise of episcopal jurisdiction, and the House of Deputies, composed of clerical and lay delegates chosen from each diocese by its convention.

The meeting of this General Convention of all the dioceses of the country is of the more importance because it occurs but once in three years, and in that interval time is afforded for the ripening of the questions which are submitted for its settlement. But while there are many matters of ecclesiastical routine of importance to the Episco pal Church which will come before this Convention, it is not probable that any of them will be of extraordinary public concern. There are no grave creed amendments to be dis-ussed, and the Church is now

more united than it has been in the rest. Moreover, the ominous invasions modern -kepticism is making into the folds of other enominations of Protestantism are not provoking the same amount of alarm in the Episconal Couren, whose theology was based on a compromise, and whose creed has proved clastic enough to include widely different theological schools; to keep together, for instance, such then as the Rev. Dr. Mongan Dix on the one hand and the Rev. Dr. Tyng on the other, two divines who are as far apart theologically and in their ecclesiastical ideas as if they belonged to antagonistic denominations.

The war between the Bigh Church and Low Church factions seems no longer to be waged with bitterness. Those terms of distinction even, which o ce were frequently in the mouths of churchmen, do not often come to our cars in these days.

There is also another party of the Church which comes in between these two, or rather which essays to embrace them both in a large and wide and liberal churchmanship. Its leaders in England are men like Dean STANLEY and Dean FARRAR. In this country we may perhaps find them in the Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS of Boston, the Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., and the Rev. E. A. Wasit-BURN, D. D., of New York, and Bishop CLARK of Rhode Island: though the American clergymen have not been so courageous and pronounced in the expression of broad and liberal opinions as the Englishmen. A bond of sympathy between the two may, however, be pretty safely assumed.

In the long contest wagoi between the High Church and Low Church parties, Calvinism was not the gainer. Its influence on the Episcopal Church is apparently growing iess and less, and Paritanism, which once really gave the most marked tone to all our much he concedes in Gen. HANCOCK'S favor. | Protestant denominations, is now a declining force. Whatever else the High Church party. in driving out many Puritanical ideas

which had gained a hold on the Church. We may expect that the General Convention will give prominence to the consideration of the methods of combating the infidelity of the times, for that subject is the one which transcends in importance all others that can come before an ecclesiastical gathering. The churches have a common nemy, and that is the scientific infidelity and the popular materialism which are now arrayed in direct conflict with Christianity. How to stop the spread of skepticism of the most radical sort among young men of education, and how to lesson the discontent with Christianity among the mass of the people, are questions which confront this General Convention, and which it must meet

as best it can. Numerically, the Episcopal Church takes rank below several other of the Protestant denominations in the United States, but its was are under its influence. It is the Church which is more and more drawing to its min istrations provide of restrictic tastes and religious sentiment who do not find satisfacion in the balder worship of the other denonductions. They do not count in the roll of Episcopulian communicants, but they go far to make up the crowds which fill the Episeopal churches, and among them are meiuded the warmest admirers of the Epis-

sopal liturgy. The Episcopal Church, in truth, seems to be steadily gaining in its hold on the regard of a large proportion of the religiously disposed people of the country, and the circumstance that it is everywhere a very fashionable church does not fail to contribute to its outward prosperity. But the great work of Christianity is among the poor. Its mission is not to add worldly consequence to material success or temporal distinction, but to comfort the distressed and give spiritual exaltation to the lowly.

How best to preach the Gospel to the poor was the great question before the Church in the earliest days of Christianity, and it is still of paramount importance.

Prophetie.

Fortunately the period of political propheies is nearly finished, and we are coming down to solid, unquestionable facts; and yet our esteemed contemporary, the Springfield Republican, vaticinates as follows:

" No wise men will ears to be certain for whom the esteral vote of Maine, Connecticut, New York, New ersey, Onlo, or Indiana will be east and those stumber albety-jour voice, one-hourth of the entire num-

Every man, whether wise or not, can in all probability be reasonably certain about the electoral votes of the States here named after the elections in Ohio and Indiana on I nesday next. If both those States go for the Republicans, GARFIELD will be elected in November. If both go for the Democrats, HANCOCK will certainly be elected.

There is, however, one possible contingency in which some uncertainty may still exist. If Indiana should remain Democratic, and Ohio Republican, with about the same respective majorities as in 1876, the proba- Dr. Golven Garrield. The spectacle is not a This proposition is not made in a corner. 1870 were Republican will vote for GAR- the less scandalous.

It is not made under any pretext that money | FIELD, and that those which then voted for is needed for "legitimate expenses" of the | TILDEN will now vote for HANCOCK. The result of this would be that the struggle. undetermined by the October elections, would then be transferred to New York; and in that event times would be pretty lively here for a few weeks.

Parading His Own Shame.

In his speech at the Cooper Institute, the de facto Secretary of State uttered these words: "If they had known Provident Payer as well four you

It required much more than the ordinary audacity which Mr. Evants has had such frequent occasion to employ, for him to stand up before an audience in New York and make this false claim on behalf of his employer, almost within earshot of Mr. TILDEN, whom he himself had helped to de-

fraud out of the Presidency.

Mr. Evants has worn the stolen robes of office for now nearly four years, and he might at least have had the decency not to obtrude the crime in which he shared in presence of a people who all knew that the Department of State was the fee he received for advocating the Great Fraud be fore the Electoral Commission. Do what he may hereafter, the name of EVARTS will pass down into history associated with an infamy of which he was one of the foremost bene ficiaries.

Hancock on Grant.

It would be highly inferesting, in turn after having read the violent tirade of GRANT against HANCOCK, to learn, as fully HANCOCK'S opinion of GRANT. Let us hear from the Democratic candi-

date in reply to this most extraordinary Do the Democrats of the city and county

of New York intend to bear their share in carrying this State for HANCOCK and Excuss? It they do, is it not high time that they reached a popularity, for he had been his Secretary of point where they can dispense with further negotiations about the division of nominations for local offices, so that the masses of the party can go to work to win a national victory?

Has it never occurred to the leaders of the Democratic factions in this city that those who must be relied upon to do the voting in Novem ber which is needed to give the country a change of administration at Washington, care very little indeed about the local offices to be filled this fall? Are these leaders aware that the apathy produced in the canvass by these protracted negotiations over small matters causes the Republicans to utter the loud boast that they will whip the Democrats out of their boots in this State at the coming election?

The gavety of nations is not eclipsed by the death of OFFENBACH; but OFFENBACH has contributed largely in his time to the gayety of nations. More's the pity that it has not always or often been an innocent gayety.

Gen. GRANT says that HANCOCK'S two elegrams were sent at a cost of \$400. Perhaps their importance justified the expense. Th country cannot judge, because they have never been published. They were official, and should be on file. Let us have the telegrams !

"I cannot consistently cast my ballot for a man whom I honestly believe to be un-worthy." This was one of the reasons given by JOHN H. VAN LINW, who was a Union soldier a Gettysburg, for withdrawing from a Republican ward association in Brooklyn. Could there be a better reason?

The Brooklyn infant who was baptized i Methodist church on Sunday as GARFIELD HANCOCK is perhaps supposed to bear the name of the next President. But why not have made a humorous thing by adding Whaven?

To-slay a putional convention of ship adopt plans for reviving the American merailed to accomplish, it certainly succeeded to be represented, including boards of trade chambers of commerce, produce exchanges, maritime associations, and even cotton, tobacco, iron, coal, drugs, hardware, shoe, and grocers' associations. The delegates come not only from New York, Philadelphia, Boston Baltimore, Bangor, Bath, Bridgeport, Portland, Portsmouth, Mobile, San Francisco, and other ports on or near the seaboard, but from Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Peorin, Pittsburgh, Alientown, and other interior cities. The object, in fact, is felt to comprehend all American commerce. Everybody will wish well to the convention. If it succeeds in its purpose if will solve a problem which ha affled solution for the last ten or lifteen years,

The annual boat race between Harvard and Ynie has grown to be quite a coatly affair. The Treasurer of the Harvard University Boat Club has just reported that the year's expense were \$4.425.65, and that the club is in debt \$404 at that. The amount of money consumed, how-ever, in preparing for the race, is a trifle compared with the time. Both Harvard and Yale ment eaship includes only a part of those have already begun their work for next sum-

The natronomers disagree on the question the naked eye or not. As yet it requires a pretly good to seeps to show it satisfactorily. It has a very bright head, and his tail seems to be growing. The comet is not far, from the tonstellation of the Northern Crown, which may be recognized by a circlet of moderatery right store low down in the northwest at 8 'clock in the evening. Those who think there cannot be a great war without a big comet need not despair, even if the present visitor should not be of the spectacular variety. KEPLER used to say that comets inhabit space as fishes in-babit the ocean, and that they are proportionally numerous. This particular shoul of the universe that we call the solar system seems for the past nine months to have been specially

attractive to KEPLEE's fish. The Chillans, under PAT LYNCH, whose name has a fine Spanish-American flavor, have occupied Chimbote, and have gone quietly to work shipping large quantities of sugar from the baciendas up the valley. It is rather a mark of hard sense on the part of the Chillians that. having spent some years in getting glory out of their war, they are now going in for the sugar.

St. Julien is to have still another chance to recover from Maud S, his lost honors of being the fastest trotter in the world. The Prospect Park Fair Ground Association have offered nim a purse of \$2,500 to beat his record o 2:11% on their track on Friday of next week Had the rivalry of Maud S. and St. Julien developed into actual public contests early in the year there is no saying how low the record might by this time have been brought. Meanwhile there are rumors of still younger wonders of the trotting turf who thresten to pluck. in due time, the laurels both of Maud 8

and St. Julien JOHN SHERMAN, WILLIAM M. EVARTS, and their associates in the Fraudulent Cabinet are drawing tens of thousands of dollars yearly from the public Treasury. In return for this money they are supposed to be at work in Washington attending to the public business. In point of fact, now one and now another of them turns up hundreds of miles from Washington, in "me act of making a Credit Mobilier stume speech on the necessity of saving the country from the on the necessary of said brigadie, s by electing new one, but familiarity does not make it any

THE POLITICS OF FRANCE,

The Greek Question at the Bottom of It. LONDON, Sept. 24 .- The important event of week is undoubtedly the change of Ministry in France. Opinions are yet divided as to the real cause of M. de Fregeinet's downfall. His own friends strongously maintain that from the moment he resisted Gambetta's strong Philcileno tendencies and aggressive foreign polley the dictator behind the acenes determined upon conspiring to accomplish his overthrow, and that the clerical question was a mere pretext, as it was most important that the real issue should not turn upon a question of foreign policy in which all the sympathies of the nation would have been with the Foreign Minister whose policy, as well as his public utterances have all been of a strongly pacific character By forcing M. de Freycinet to resign on the clerical question, M. Gambetta, on the other hand, put his adversary into the unpopular poaltion, and, although the change created a sentiment of considerable slarm, it has been promptly allayed by the acceptance of the seals of the Foreign Office by M. Barthélemy Hilaire.

At the same time it would be a mistake to suppose that such men as MM. Waddington and Freycinet, who have been used up and cast aside by M. Gambetta since January last year are finally extinguished. They represent a party which is every day increasing in strength in France; and whenever the reaction against M. Gambetta takes place, and he is in turn dis credited and thrown overboard by the fickle nation whom he has succeeded so long in controlling, the moderate republicans, of whom Leon Say, Waddington, and Freecinet are the most distinguished representatives, will again be forced into a position of prominence. I first made M. de Freycinet's acquaintance

about nine years ago. France was at that time

till under the cosp of the Commune, which had been suppressed only a few months before, and Gambetta was by no means the power he is now. On the contrary he had gone into a sort of voluntary exile in Spain, and Thiers, who was then idolized as the savior of his country, had just dubbed him "that fon furieur," M. de Freycinet felt the full force of Gambetta's un War when the former had been Mili-tary Dictator, and the great objection to him as a politician was that he was supposed to share his chief's opinions. But in many conversations which I had with him in those days I discovered that this was by no means the case, and that for a republican his tendencies were eminently moderate and conservative. It was only after the overthrow Thiers and his expulsion from power that M. de Freycinet ever found a seat in the Chambers. His eloquence and other talents thus gradually forced him to the front. He identified himself to a greater extent than I should have supposed with the Gambettists, and reaped his reward in the high office to which he ultimately attained; but it is now evident that his adhesion was only halfhearted, and that under the responsibilities of office he was unable to do violence to his old convictions. In a conversation I had with him about four months ago I was struck with the extreme moderation of his language, and doubted whether he would be able long to maintain his position with the views which he

entertained.

It was also in those stormy days which just succeeded the Commune that I first made acquaintance with the new Foreign Minister, M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire. He was then sixty-six years of age, and threatened with blindness, to which affliction he was firmly convinced that he was destined within a few years to fall a victim and I was struck with the calmness with which he anticipated the prospect and the extreme philosophy he displayed in describing how he would adapt his life to the new conditions which it would involve. He was the confidential friend and secretary of Thiers and relieved that eminent personage from the burden of countless interviews. His devotion to his great chief amounted almost to a religion, and he entertained a stronger persona affection for him than probably any other person living. The violent antipathy which Thiers felt for Gambetta was at that time entirely shared by Barthelemy Hitaire, and he would have held up his hands in amazement if he had owners will be held in Boston, to discuss and | told that nine years later he would accept at his hands the office of Foreign Minister, and serve chant marine. Fully fifty different bodies are in that capacity under Jules Ferry. For Jules Ferry was then looked down upon as little better than a Communist, and had no pretensions being a gentleman. He was considered an adventurer of even a lower type than Gambetts while Bartholemy St. Hilaire had always held a distinguished social position as an eminen man of letters and a savant of no mean preten sions. With the courtly manners of the old French school he combines an extreme gentle ness and amiability, and has probably more friends and fewer enemies than any public man of his standing. His acceptance of office under present circumstances has caused his friends astonishment, and some tittle dismay, while it has given an air of respectability to the Cabinet over which M. Jules Ferry presides which must flil that gentleman with surprise and grat ification. For the moment, it has stienced the critics who saw in the downfail of Freyeinet the initiation of a more bellicose policy on the part f France. For it would be impossible to imagine any one more pacific than old Barthélem; St. Hilaire, whose seventy-five years have told heavily upon him, and who, even if he were a youngerman, would be the last to plunge into a policy of adventure. Indeed, one explanation of the affair is that he is getting so old an ! feeble that he does not clearly know what he is doing. At all events, as a pohother the new comet will become visible to ittical manageuvre it has answer for the momentance even or not. As yet it requires a ment, but how long M. Barthelen, St. Hilaire able to continue under a Government that M. do Freycinet felt was too radical for him, remains to be seen. It may be that his strong Philhelienism is at the bottom of the seeret, for he has the prejudices of a profound classical scholar for the cradie of the literature which he has devoted a lifetime. Meantime the episode has not been without

its influence on European politics generally, and to understand why this should be the case we must go a little behind the scenes. One of the strongest Franco-phils in England is Sir Charles Dilke. He has got a small property in France; is an intimate friend of Gambetta's; in leed, he always stays with him when he goes to Paris. He was a professed republican in his earlier days, and is generally believed to be one at heart still, and in fact is in full sympa thy with the present system of government in France, and especially with its ruling spirit. Among other points of ympathy are the strong Greek proclivities of both. In the case of Gambetta, they are said to originate in certain financial transactions which have not been without their influence. In the ase of Sir Charles Dilke, it was probably, in he first instance, a sentiment which became useful as a means of gaining political no eriety, and which has placed him under ertain obligations to the Greek nation. Though he is only Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, he exercises a far stronger affinence than is usual with under secretaries and the general result has been a cordial rapprochemical between England and France upor in ultra radical and somewhat aggressive basis. This by no means suits Russia any more than t does Germany and Austria, and there has been of late a great tendency on the part of the essian Government to withdraw from the Western powers. So long as France was moderately regulation, and England absolutely hoslle to her, the e was no doubt a desire tivate the most in endly relations with France and the re was a moment during the Beacons fir'd administration when she even made unofficial overtures for an offensive and defensive alliance; but the ultra radicalism and extreme intimacy of relations growing up between France and England, on the Greek question especially, alarms her. It is all very well for Mr. Gladstone to offer to throw himself and his country gushingly into the arms of Russia, but

Mr. Gladstone does not inspire confidence,

Nobody ever knows what he is going to do next, and therefore a foreign power must be De Fregeinet's Rettrement-Its Bent Cause uncommonly ready for adventure in the revolutionary sense, to be willingly silled to

England under his guidance. Now, Russia is the very opposite of revolutionary. She has no sympathy with the sufferings of nationalities unless she wants to annex them, and she feels that to put herself in a position to be towed nlong to the unknown behind Giadatone, Gambetta, and Dilke would be a worse alternative than to come to some settlement with Austria to divide Turkey between them, and let Glad-stone, Gambetta & Co. and the nationalities whose cause they have espoused shift for them It is singular how much similarity there is in some respects between M. Gambetta and Mr. Gladstone. Both men are eminently bellicose

in their tendencies; both have in a sense mag netized the nations whose destinies they control, and are leading them against their will into adventures for which they have the strong est aversion. Hitherto the French nation has expressed its alarm in regard to foreign affairs mewhat more loudly than the English, bu that is only because the latter are more stupid and do not foresee events with the same clearness. That this is the ense in regard to Gambetta is evidenced by the fact that M. Grevy does not dare to offer him the Premiership, for fear of the alarm which it would produce in Europe. The consequence is that his position is utterly unconstitutional and subsersive of true liberty. One can best realize the situation by imagining Mr. Gladstone as Speaker of the House of Commons making and unmaking Cabinets in that irresponsible position. But sooner or later Gambetta will be compelled to unmask himself; and no doubt it is in apprehension o this fact that Russia is striking out a new poli-All this time the fleets of six nations are deciding whether they will make a nava demonstration or not, and if they do, what will be the result to Europe if a few ragged Albanians set them at defiance. There never was a greater burlesque, and there is not power in Europe that is not heartily ashamed

National Guard Officers and their Swords. To the Editon of The Sun-Sir: I would to to ask the officers of the Nimit Regiment if they are aware that in the parade of the 29th the officers with one exception, carried their swords improperly. In the first three companies each officer grabbed his weapon in a manner perolarly his own. Some wound their fingers around the guard in one way, and others in another. Again, others allowed the hit to rest in the palm of the hand, conveying the idea that the sword pains of the hand, conveying the idea that the sword weighteds for or that they were at the old-fashioned seloutder. In the desupproy next to the last an officer with very military whiskers carried his sword upright about six inches from his body, and looked, as if he was trying to believe it. Too such attention is paid to keeping the him? straight, as in doing this they appear to torget all else. The attention of the writer was called to this by an old regular army officer, who made the retistry about the young gentleman with the whiskers; That mun thinks he is holding a yard site.

It is committee rightly, the handle of the sword should be seen to be shoulded the sword should be seed firmly to the shoulder from the back of the handle passed firmly to the shoulder from the fine receiver of the guard, so that when the shoulder has a sword with the exceeding the handle will instrain; an officer of the shoulder. Now this may be carelessed as in the chart when the chart has a such as officer of the shoulder. Now this may be carelessed, as that the though the handle will instrume the shoulder of the shoulder. Now this may be carelessed as in the should be seen to by the Colone. The officers of the limits and all other regiments should be examined by a board of regulars.

This is not an attack on the Ninth, but applies to one ourd of regulars.
This is not an attack on the Ninth, but applies to one
or more officers in every regiment of the National Goard.
Ex-Volumers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a letr on imprisonment for debt in to-day's Sex, "W." ex presses the origine that it is not only an unjust but a bar-barous law, and that "no advantage is to be gained by butting a man guilty of no crime in prison at the option

I should like to ask "W." If he has ever conducted a business in either of those States where imprisonment for delt has been abelished. The law of New Jersey, as the taw stands occu acousines. The taw of New Jersey, as thow stands, does not admit of attaching a man's wages or decit. A man may be drawing a salary of thousands a coar, and yet, if he does not own any personal prop-riv, his creditors cannot touch his selection. On the ther hand, should a poor laboring man, owning any-hing over and above the two hundred dollars' worth of personal property all wed by the law, he taken sick or be thrown out of employment, his creditors can come the interval of the complexing of the law, he taken sick or be thrown out of employment, his creditors can come the interval of the complexing of the law he taken sick or be thrown out of employment, his creditors can come W. can discriminate between the matness of the so, be possessed finer nowers of perception than those of critically man, R. W. would consider for a moment into ne would see there is not util difference between tig a man's goods and taking his money. Taking new without giving an equivalent is stealing, and steal. Thave been taught, is a crime. I wash. "W." would philantinopic enough to run my store for a few often I am convenied he would think there are wors so than how of the states which he names regarding classifier. A South Arnoy Gooks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permi me to enlighten "Bertha" on the white colf question. A to real white horses—that is, white hair, white skin, an real white horses—that is, white hair, wone such that house I cannot spear, as I never saw one when it was a cold. I have known a great many horses from orth to maturity, and in every case of a gray or white corse the color at hirth was from dark frown to let back. The darker the cold the lighter the herse at 5 or 6 veers of age, each coat of hair cast giving way to a lighter one.

A Hint to the Columbia College Trustees. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Would it not be a good thing for the trustees of Columbia College to open their scientific schools in the evening to suitably

to open their scientific schools in the evening to suitably prepared young men? Concer-Listitute is a scientific institution, but does not after sufficiently advanced instruction. Columbia has done very think for 1 e rich young men of New York city. Car think for 1 e rich young men of New York city. Car think for 1 e rich young men of New York city. Car think for John John and Paris have firstrate scientific schools of in the evening. Why not New York?

Jos. Bindwar, 1,855 First. cube. Hunting for a Receiver. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sec. I have lost

of the late Central Park Savings Rank. He used to have fost the late Central Park Savings Rank. He used to have his office in the building 45 and 47 Wilsam street, now being reconstructed. Apparents he did not leave his new address there or in that neighborhood. I much want to had burn in order to accordant when, it ever, the humble and pottent depositors of that Central Park swindle and pottent depositors of that Central Park swindle can get a little money out of it. An Alleged Cure for the Epizonty.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC. Take one

yound goin assacrated, mix it with one gailen hedring after stir the mixture constantly notif the assatoring at distributed. Let the mixture conditions the strain and give as horse half a plut every three hours. This will re-tor the house inside of twee hours. This will re-tor the house inside of twee hours on give him a and appelite. Out Verminger Seminor, U. S. A.

The Chicago Rullroad War. CHICAGO, Oct. 5 .- Another point was gained day by the Western Indiana Kaiircai Company its fight with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, to gain access to the centr of the city. The officers of the former com-pany were sought to be held for contempt of the is pany were sought to be held for contempt of the ininvertion granted on March 25, forbidding them from lay10% a track across certain laids south of skateenth and
west of Clark street. It became accessory for the Western Indiana hadroad he cross this track to complete its
into the city, and after the injunction was granted
in purchased an unitwided interest in the land, the Michican Southern owning the reconneller, and inneclasticy
had its brack under the protection of another injunction.
The case was argued in the Urcant Court yesterday, and
to slay Judic Thicy discharged the respondents in the
with our contempt, building that they were tenants in
common with the Michigan Southern in the tract in
question, and as such had a right to lay tracks.

New York's Tax for 1880. State Comptroller Wadsworth has notified the ard of Aldermen that the Board of Equalization Taxes has fixed the aggregate valuation of taxable or erry in New York County at \$1,210,340,285, and tha New York's share of the State tax for the fiscal year be giming Oct. 1, isso, will be \$4.207,772.60. The Alderbeen have saked the Corporation Contracts option whother they can confirm the baxes and fax the rate of taxables for the year before the courts have resident a decreasion on the orders survey on the Board providing for decreasing on the order survey of the Board providing for the survey of the surv

Making Voters.

The work of making American citizens was continued before Judge Choate in the United States Dis trict Court vesterday afternoon. About seventy persons a majority of whom appeared to be Germans took ti a majority or whom appeared to be Germans, took the necessary eaths. In most cases the applicants had be clared their intentions better United Statics Commission ers. Nearly all had to kets from the Republican Satura-ization flureau, shalled by Henry C. Bertand, the pre-sentation of which saved them the payment of the last electr's levs, amounting to \$2.00.

Gen. Warren Before the Battle. In the Warren court martial Brevet Major-

tien. Wesley Activit, Council Fifth United States Cavairy testified vesferday that he was struck with the War rate quiet and uninterested manner when the battle of Five Forks was about to epon the did not seen in pressed with what might country be the result of the day Strike of Albany Moulders. ALBANY, Oct. 5 .- Six hundred hands em-

oyed at the stove works of stathbone, Sard & Co thrown out of work today by the striking of some 200 monthers. It weres that the President of their min a whole a fermion in the works, validated the rides and was flightly which he reduced to any. The near their demanded his discharge, which channel due from

Christian Garfield.

RAISING THE WIND IN WALL STREET.

Why the Result of the Union League Com In answer to an inquiry as to the result of the Union League Club Committee's labors in Wall street, a member of the Stock Exchange Who is renowned for the diversity and exact ness of his information, said yesterday: "That is something neither you nor I will ever know. Those who give will be ashamed to have the fact and the amount of their contributions known to the public, and these that don't give will be ashamed to have their party know that they have refused to give."

A Democratic member of the Union League

will be assumed to give."

A Democratic member of the Union League Club, who is a partner in a prominent banking house, said that he was not informed as to the success the committee were meeting with. He knew that the committee were energetically canvassing the streat with subscription hooks. Relative to the invitation to the Democratic members of the club to contribute to the legitimate expenses of its bonorary member. Gen. Hancock, he said he thought that the influence of such a movement in the club would prove of greater value than almost any amount of money that might result from it. The fact that an organization of such influence as the Union League Club, he said, and which, outside of this city, is considered as a thorough Republican organization, is not a unit upon the Presidential question, will be of incalculable value throughout the country."

The invitation to the members of the Union League Club to contribute to the legitimate expenses of the campaign to secure the election of Gen. Winfield S. Hancock was issued on Sunday morning. The Hon. F. P. Olcott, excomptroller of this State, was designated as Treasurer of the fund. He said yesterday that contributions began to arrive at his office in the morning as soon as he reached it. In the course of the day a considerable number of contributions were received. To give the names of the contributors and the amounts, he considered, would be a breach of confidence, but he was at liberty to say that the beginning was encouraging. No system of soliciting beyond a general invitation will be employed.

ASSESSING THE FIREMEN.

The firemen are slightly nervous over the

Some Difficulty in Collecting Contributions for Political Purposes.

prospects of contributing to a political fund. On Sunday a clerk at the headquarters of the Fire Department and an official at the repair shop visited the engine houses, and calling ou the foreman and men, notified them that contributions for political purposes were expected It is said that they expected one per cent. on salaries, and that they said in some houses that two-thirds of the contributions would go to the Democratic party and one-third to the Republican party, and in other houses that the contributions would be houses that the contributions would be equally divided. The demand for contributions was generally denounced by the firemen, and the foremen said that they would not assist in collecting the money, and would not contribute. In the down-town houses the firemen expressed yesterday their determination to oppose the assessment. Their work is hard, they said, and they have all they can do to support their families without contributing money for political purposes. Furthermore, they quote from a series of resolutions passed by the Fire Commissioners in 1877, that the Board "expressly forbids the payment of assessments or contributions by its officers, clerks, or employees to or for the benefit of political or any organizations whatever; and that a violation of the resolution, either directly or indirectly, will be considered and construed by the Board assample cause for, and will result in, removal from office." Most of the men say that they will be governed by those resolutions. "I haven't paid an assessment in years," one of them said, and according to those resolutions we are liable to be dismissed if we contribute a cent."

At Headquarters yesterday the demand for contribution for political purposes was not looked upon in the light of an assessment, "No assessments have been made," said Commissioner Gorman, Treasurer of the Fire Department and Treasurer of the Tammany General Committee, "After the men get their money I do not see what can prevent them as individuals from doing what they have a mind to with it. I do not know of my own knowledge that the men have been asked to contribute money for political purposes. All I know is what I bear. One of the men who it is said have been among the firemen is an emigrant, and the other is a Republican. You can draw your own inference from that."

"Has it been customary for clerks in the department to collect contributions for political purposes?"

"I have heard that there used to be assessments is evied on the men, but that was before equally divided. The demand for contributions

purposes?"
"I have lieard that there used to be masssments levied on the men, but that was before
my time, you know," replied the Commissioner,
smilling blandly as he went out.

TROUBLE BREWING IN NORWAY. The King Accuses the Storthing of Exceeding

its Constitutional Powers.

Promi the Parts Français. CHRISTIANIA. Sept. 15.—Not long ago I wrote to you about the constitutional conflict between the Storthing and the Crown on the subject of the attendance of Ministers at the debates in the National Legislature. This conflict is not the only one. A second has arisen which seems likely to reach irritating propormet is not the only one. A second has arisen which seems likely to reach irritating proportions. At the close of the recent session several projects for the reorganization of the army, which had been referred to a Military Commission, were still incomplete. At one of its last sittings, that of June 19, the Storthing authorized the Commission to sit after the adjournment and until the beginning of the next session.

ized the Commission to sit after the adjournment and until the beginning of the next session.

Upon the advice of the Nerwegian Ministers the King refused, on Aug. 18, to sanction this action, declaring that it was impossible for him to acquiesce in the introduction of a practice by virtue of which the Storthing could empower a certain number of its members to sit and deliberate in the intervals of the sessions under the name of a committee. The royal decree sets forth that, "in naming a Parliamentary Commission of this nature, the Storthing committed a trespass upon the domain of the Executive, and usurped administrative functions not beionging to it. Furthermore, in authorizing one of its committees to work outside of the sessions, it exceeded its powers in another way, notably by extending the duration of its sessions beyond the term fixed by the Constitution; that is to say, beyond two months." Moreover, "a commission constituted as this one is [firred military men, two of whom are very advanced members of the Opposition] does not offer the necessary guarantees that the projects, several of which have not even been examined by the Government, will be subjected to a sufficiently intelligent and impartial study."

It was this last consideration, evidently, that decided the King, for he immediately proposes a royal commission. to be composed of the three mambers of the Parlian-entary Committee and three new and competent members to be named by the Crown. It is clear that this proposition will have to be ratified by the Storthing, which must decide whether or not to permit its members to sit on this new Commission. At this moment it is announced that

permit its members to sit on this new Com-mission. At this moment it is announced that the President of the Storthing, who is also the President of the Military Commission, has call-ed a meeting of the latter. Naturally this step is represented by the Ministerial press as a grave insult to the sovereign.

From the Springfield Reput-Senator Conkling's meeting in Cincinnati was shockingly mismanaged, and he broke his speech short off, unable to complete it on account of the surroundings.

More Money!

From Maine to Minnesota goes A wall that tells of inward throcs. he diolyer's party everywhere Demands, in accents of despair,

More money! More, and more, and sere!

l pon the Indiana fires, And even Garfield's State requires More money! In every State the voters rise, And make a raid on our suspines.

Vermont scaked up our eash in vain.

liundrens of thousands we must your

And we have sunk, in losing Maine, In vain our leaders stretch their hands, And call on their praterian tands, On every side mentali away.

And all is lost, unless we pay In this our grand campaign of cash Nothing can keep us from a smash, From going as Mame west, - bent,

Mure money !

More money ! The people scorn our conditate, And mean to vote for Hancock straight. Who knows where this revolt will stop,

But that attractive orpanient.

Shell out; we men in every town Who want to keep the people down. Notes against votes its new our cry, And we must have. .. yout supply.

The Seventh Regiment. thew armore thinks illustrated to a full-raze en-Dr. Jayne's Paperbrant's both a pullicitive and circulty in all long composints, bronchists, A. It is a simular discrete based to results and violes and becausing a trial to prove its worth - due.

BUNBEAMS.

-The girls at St. Xavier's School, Louis. ville, instigated a rebellion against the nuns in charge, and the police were called in to put it down. -The state of Cardinal Manning's health causes great anxiety. He has been peremptorily ordered

to rest, but persists in disregarding the mandate -A man marched into Wilmington, Del., bearing the gun, knapsack, cap, and belt of a soldier, but wearing not a suitch of clothing. He was a lunate. —The Emory City (British Columbia) San-

inel says it is read in every house in that town; but there are only two houses, and one of those is the office of the -Princess Louise of Canada is staying at the Villa Hapsburgh, Marienbad, attended by Capt and Mrs. Collins and three servants. She travels under the

name of Lady Sandridge. -Chicago is having plenty of Shakespearo this week. Mary Anderson, Lawrence Barrett, John Mo. Colleogh, and Thomas W. Keene appear in Shakespear, can parts at four different theatres.

-An Oregon ranchman threw a lasso clamsily, and the moose fell around his own neck. Just then the horse unscated him, and, one end of the repe seing fast to the saddle, he was choked to death. -A bill collector returned to Memphis on

orseback, with a bag full of gold and silver coin. The horse ran away, the hag burst, and a great crowd follow-ed for a mile, picking up the money, none of which has -Dr. McMahon's attentions to a young

lady at Columbiana, Ohio, did not please her friends among the young men of the village, because they knew that he had a wife at Alliance, and they pelied him with raw eggs one night. -In 1860 the number of lunatics in Eng-

and was 38,058. Now it is 71,191, an increase of no less than 87 per cent. During the same period the population increased only about 28 per cent., a third of the rate as which lunary advanced. -Susan Gladden of Unionville, Ohio, being very angry at Forest Morfet, told him she would shoot

him or his horse with the gun she carried, whichever he chose. He said. "Neither," and she mercifully decided on the beast, sending a builet through its heart. -William Ludwig's conduct was so despicable that his follow operatives in a mill at Bost Ded-ham, Mass, treated him to a coat of tar and feathers. He returned to his work next day, but he was mot with

peers and taunts. After enduring this a few hours he went out and committed suicide. -The Lord Mayor and Speriffs of London have received their usual present of venison from Windsor. These gifts are regularly sent annually to a long list of official personages—Ministers of State, Chie Justices, &c. Orest discust is experienced by those who find themselves treated merely to dos venison.

-The prisoners in a jail at Grenada, Miss., solved to set fire to the building, and trust to the chance of getting out before being burned to death. As soon as the flames had gained a headway they set up a remendous yell, which awakened the keeper. He un-ocked the cells, and the inmates escaped; but some were singed, and one was sufficieted almost to death. -The Crown Prince of Austria during the

late military manœuvres in Prussis repeatedly expressed to several high officers his admiration of the German army. It was, he said, the first in the world. He added, however, that in the Austrian army ceaseless care and iabor had brought about such a change as might well permit it to take a place at the side of the German host. -Otto, the son of a Nez Perces Indian chief, is distinguishing himself as a sharpshooter in San Francisco. His wost remarkable feat is in hitting a mark

while blindfolded. A glass ball is suspended twenty eet away, and the boy is allowed to gaze at it. Then his eyes are bandaged, and he is turned around several times; but more than half the time he breaks the ball, -The Rev. Dr. Orville Dewey of Boston ays of Ole Bull: "He was a man of high thinking and

of a profoundly religious nature, which did not take a precisely Christian form, either our own or any other. I remember that once, when I was representing to him the duty of forgiveness and love of enemies, enforcing it by the sayings of Jesus, he cried out, 'But, if I love my enemies, what then shall I do for my friends?'" -An English physician stationed in Formosa says: "The Chinese make, on the whole, very good patients. Occasionally some of them fry our patience not

a little. One takes a four days' supply of medicine away with him, the recipe bearing on it, 'a spoonful three times daily after each meal.' He comes back next morning for more, thinking to flatter you by stating that he drank the former quantity at one dose. Another has his drank the former quantity at one dose. Another has his arm carefully put up in splints, and on his next visit he brings his dressings in a separate parcel. They are great believers in internal administration, and, although he have only a cut finger, at is difficult for a Chinaman to see why he should not get some medicine to 'cat.'

-The State of the public finances of Canada is exciting grave apprehension among thoughtful people. The Dominion Government, the provinces, counties, cities, and boroughs are day after day becoming more and more heavily encumiered, and the situation is aggravated by the enormous increase in carrying on the Government under Lord Carnaryon's mistaken system of telleration, which has doubled the cost, without conferring any preponderating benefit. Unless a most exceptional period of prosperity sets in, and keeps in, Canada may within a very few years anticipate one of the most thorough pecuniary collapses on record. ing the past ten years the valuation of Montreal and

other large cities has, so far from showing an increase, shown very much the reverse. -Between Brighton and Worthing, in ingland, there is being erected a large Carthusian astery, to be dedicated to St. Hugh, an offshoot of the monastery of the Grand Chartreuse in the mountains of Dauphine. The estate is about 350 acres, of which 15 are covered with buildings. The building is nearly as large as the parent nouse. The enclosed area is to be laid out with gardens and fountains, and a tower and spire of enormous height will rise above the southern gates. The chapel is to be of cathedral-like dimensions. The library the reflectory, and the chapter house will be on a grand scale. Each choir monk will have a bedroom, sixing room, two work rooms, and a separate garden. Pish sonds, a windmill, and a lake are being constructed, and

the nucleus of a good library is formed. The money comes from the sale of the famous Chartreuse liqueur. -The solemnization of the marriage of an English lady to an Italian nobleman by a Protestant as well as a Roman Catholic clergyman has so aroused Car dinal Manning that he has a thressed a letter to his clergy on the subject of mixed marriages. He charges that in the recent marriage there was an absolute breach of faith with the Church, and that the Bossan Cathello clergy who performed the ceremony are consequently exempt from all responsibility. His Eminence facther cites the appendix of the tourth Provincial Conneil of Westminster, wherein it is declared that "the act of a Cathode in going below a non-Catholic minister as a minister of religiou, and making the marriage contract efore him, thereby unites him to an heretical ritual whence would arise an implicit adhesion to hereay, further, that Benedict XIV, declares all and Catholics to

in mortally." -Anna Dickinson tells the Boston Herald -Allina Dickinson terms the Boston retrieved in that she will soon return to the platform with a lecture on Danton, and may also read from an original tragedy called "Aurelian" Or her now play, "An American Girl," she says: "I have not seen it performed yet, and have avoided reading the criticisms. Miss Davenport wanted a tragedy at first, and then a logal-rious emotional piece. I tried to convince her that she wanted nothing of the kind, but it was not until July had arived, and I had already written a large part of a Russian play to fill the bill, that I succeeded in getting her consent to do a comedy. Then I began the 'American Girl." Miss Dickinson is said to get \$50 for each per-formance of the play, besides \$1,500 cash down, and at the end of the season it reverts to her. There is a clause in the contract forbidding the alteration or oncission of any of the language without the writer's permission.

-Mrs. Gamp liked to have that teapes hich, unlike Cow, er's, both cheered and insbristed piaced on the mantelpiece, that she might help herself when "so dispuged." There is a species of literary reestiment which a man needs in the same fushion, books n which he always finds something new, and which can be taken up at the beginning, modile, or end. Such are Boswell, St. Simon, Mmc D'Arblay, Barbier's diary, far toe little known, Evelyn, and, cumbatically Popus. The large class of English memoir collectors in this country are now eager to possess the latest edition of this last. Popys came of a family long scated at Catenham, in Cambridgeshire. He graduated at Macinicus College. Cambridge, and at his death, in 1703, minibal of his Alma Mater, bequeathed to it his library, a fine one for those times, and his not hobby. By the terms of the will it was to be kept distinct, and, accordingly, to this day occupies a room smart, known as the Papystan Lobiary. In the a room want, known as the Popyshar Lorenty in short-collection were as volumes, closely written in short-hand, and the accomplished Lord directly, some time Chancellor of the University of Oxford, in 1818 suggested to his repliew, the then Master of Martinene, to cetting a low with rest difficulty, and deciphered. It was done, but with great difficulty, and the first edition was published in 1825. Mr. B. iglit, the present senior feilew of Magdajere, imperiors, as an amusement, to decipher the Mss. arrest, basing previously found in the Pepvsian Indiany a work entitled "Inchygraphy, a Short Wating the most case, exact, and speedic," which proves to be the same cipler in which Pepys wrote. In this new cathen not only is oneourth more given than has ever before been published, but munerous errors are corrected.

AN ASPERATION. From the Finite Trop in:

I want to be a uninter.

And with them take my shaul:
Then in the heard similar months
I'd roam all o'er this land
I'd like to travel for that lare—
The ministers all do:
I'd like to lay off for three months—
And draw my salary; lood
iid we, but we can't. So would we, but we can't